impedance array is configured to determine an impedance vector within a selectable tissue site.

40. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein said impedance characterization is multi-pathway impedance characterization and at least a portion of the impedance array is configured to sample tissue impedance through a plurality of conductive pathways.

41. (New) The apparatus according to claim 40, wherein the plurality of conductive pathways are configured to be substantially evenly distributed or spaced within the sample volume.

a1 cont

42 (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the plurality of resilient members includes a first, a second and a third resilient member.

43. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the sensor has a resistance gradient or a resistance gradient configured to improve determination of a complex impedance.

44. (New) The apparatus according to claim 43, wherein the resistance gradient is along a length of the sensor and configured to compensate for resistive losses or hysteresis along the length of the sensor.

45. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein at least a portion of the impedance arrays is configured to determine at least one of an intracellular impedance, an interstitial impedance or an intercellular capacitance.

46. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the impedance array is configured to determine a locus of impedance within the sample volume.

47. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the impedance array is configured to substantially simultaneously determine a first impedance profile at a first

tissue site and second impedance profile at a second tissue site.

48. (New) The apparatus according to claim 47, where, when the impedance characterization is multi-pathway impedance characterization, the first pathway is positioned at a selectable angle relative to the second pathway.

49. (New) The apparatus according to claim 48, wherein the first and second pathway have no common segments.

a1 cont.

50. (New) The apparatus according to claim 48, wherein the first and second pathway have a common origin.

51. (New) The apparatus according to claim 50, wherein the first and second pathway have substantially the same pathway, the second pathway being in an opposite direction to the first pathway.

52. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the impedance array is configured to detect at least one of an indicator of cell necrosis, a tissue ablation volume, a cell necrosis volume, a tissue thermal volume or a tissue hyperthermic volume.

53. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, further comprising:

logic resources coupled to at least one of the impedance array, the energy delivery device, the switching device or the energy source, and

a processor operatively coupled to the logic resources.

54. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein at least one of the impedance array or the logic resources is configured to determine or analyze tissue impedance or complex impedance at a frequency distinct from an ablation frequency.

55. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the logic resources are configured to identify a tissue condition or differentiate tissue responsive to an

impedance signal from the impedance array.

56. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the logic resources are configured to analyze an impedance signal at a frequency having an increased tissue condition sensitivity relative to a frequency spectrum.

57. (New) The apparatus according to claim 56, wherein the logic resources are configured to distinguish between normal and abnormal tissue, the abnormal tissue including at least one of abnormally mutated tissue, abnormally dividing tissue, cancerous tissue, metastatic tissue or hypoxic tissue.

a1 cont

58. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the logic resources are configured to distinguish between necrosed and non-necrosed tissue.

59. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the logic resources are configured to identify one of an inflection point, an asymptote, a minimum or a maximum of an impedance signal.

60. (New) The apparatus according to claim 59, wherein the logic resources are configured to identify at least one of an endpoint, an amount of tissue injury or a tissue type utilizing at least one of the inflection point the asymptote, the minimum or the maximum of the impedance signal.

61. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the logic resources are configured to identify an endpoint for an ablation procedure responsive to an impedance signal from the impedance array.

62. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein the impedance signal includes at least one of an intracellular impedance, an interstitial impedance an intercellular capacitance or a complex impedance, and wherein the logic resources are configured to identify a tissue condition utilizing at least one of an impedance ratio including at least one of interstitial to intercellular impedance, real to imaginary

impedance or impedance to capacitance.

63. (New) The apparatus according to claim 55, wherein the impedance signal is a complex impedance and the logic resources are configured to identify a tissue condition of the sample volume utilizing real and imaginary components of the complex impedance signal.

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64. (New) The apparatus according to claim 53, wherein the logic resources are configured to compare the impedance of the first tissue site to an impedance of the second tissue site.

65. (New) The apparatus according to claim 39, wherein the impedance array is configured to detect real and imaginary components of the impedance vector or magnitude and phase angle of the impedance vector.

66. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, further comprising:

an advancement member coupled to the energy delivery device, the advancement member including an actuable portion, the advancement member configured to control deployment of at least a portion of the energy delivery device.

67. (New) The apparatus according to claim 38, wherein at least a portion of the impedance array is configured to sample a complex tissue impedance through a plurality of conductive pathways and detect or measure an indicator of at least one of tumorous tissue or cell necrosis.